United Nations A/72/592–S/2017/948

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 November 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 34
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 8 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions of my Government, I am hereby transmitting for your attention the record of the ceasefire violations by the Azerbaijani armed forces along the State border of the Republic of Armenia during the month of October 2017 (see annex I).*

I am also transmitting for your attention the record of the ceasefire violations registered by the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno Karabakh Republic) during the month of October 2017 (see annex II).*

I kindly request that the present letter and its annexes be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Zohrab **Mnatsakanyan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annexes are being circulated in the language of submission only.

17-20096 (E) 171117

Please recycle

Annex I to the letter dated 8 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan along the State border with the Republic of Armenia, 1–31 October 2017

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
1 October	**Tavush, Ararat regions**	4	Small arms and light weapons: 107
	Kolagir	2	
	Deghdzut	1	
	Barekamavan	1	
2 October	**Tavush region**	2	Small arms and light weapons: 12
	Aygedzor	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 10
	Paravakar	1	
3 October	**Vayots Dzor region**	2	Small arms and light weapons: 43
	Bardzruni	2	
4 October	**Gegharkunik, Tavush regions**	2	Small arms and light weapons: 2
	Daranak	1	
	Aygepar	1	
5 October	**Tavush, Ararat regions**	3	Small arms and light weapons: 30
	Chinari	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1
	Vazashen	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
6 October	**Tavush, Gegharkunik regions**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 61 (Chinari)
	Chambarak	1	
	Chinari	2	
	Paravakar	1	
	Kayanavan	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
7 October	**Tavush region**	2	Small arms and light weapons: 15
	Chinari	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Vazashen	1	
8 October	**Tavush region**	6	Small arms and light weapons: 71
	Chinari		Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Vazashen)
	Paravakar		Large-calibre machine guns: 35
	Aygehovit		
	Kayan		
	Vahan		
9 October	**Tavush region**	9	Small arms and light weapons: 86
	Chinari	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5
	Movses	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 13 (Paravakar)
	Paravakar	4	Large-calibre machine guns: 20
	Vazashen	2	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
10 October	**Tavush, Ararat regions**	2	Small arms and light weapons: 8
	Paravakar	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
11 October	**Tavush region**	9	Small arms and light weapons: 34
	Chinari	4	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1
	Aygedzor	3	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Aygedzor 2; Movses 6)
	Movses	1	
	Berkaber	1	
12 October	**Tavush region**	5	Small arms and light weapons: 11
	Movses	4	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5
	Vazashen	1	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Movses)
13 October	**Ararat, Tavush, Vayots Dzor regions**	16	Small arms and light weapons: 272
	Yeraskh	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Aygedzor	4	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 4 (Movses)
	Movses	3	
	Vazashen	1	
	Voskevan	5	
	Khndzorut	2	
14 October	**Tavush region**	7	Small arms and light weapons: 78
	Vahan	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 12
	Aygedzor	2	
	Chinari	2	
	Movses	1	
15 October	**Tavush, Syunik regions**	5	Small arms and light weapons: 20
	Movses	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 16
	Berdavan	2	Large-calibre machine guns: 30
	Chapni	1	
16 October	**Tavush region**	1	Small arms and light weapons: 5
	Chinari	1	
17 October	**Tavush region**	5	Small arms and light weapons: 19
	Chinari	3	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 3
	Vazashen	1	
18 October	**Tavush region**	5	Small arms and light weapons: 42
	Aygedzor	4	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Movses	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 40
19 October	**Tavush region**	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 8
	Berdavan	1	
20 October	**Tavush, Ararat regions**	38	Small arms and light weapons: 532
	Chinari	7	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 119
	Vahan	5	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 30 (Aygedzor 15; Mehrab 15)
	Aygedzor	1	Large-calibre machine guns: 45
	Mehrab	1	
	Aygepar	6	
	Paravakar	4	
	Movses	1	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	5	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
	Kayanavan	3	
	Voskepar	1	
	Berkaber	1	
	Baghanis	1	
	Sevakavan	2	
21 October	**Tavush, Vayots Dzor regions**	6	Small arms and light weapons: 20
	Chinari	1	
	Aygepar	2	
	Berkaber	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
	Bardzruni	1	
22 October	**Tavush, Gegharkunik regions**	5	Small arms and light weapons: 58
	Mehrab	1	
	Kayanavan	1	
	Baghanis	1	
	Vazashen	1	
	Jil	1	
23 October	**Tavush, Ararat regions**	3	Small arms and light weapons: 25
	Aygepar	1	
	Voskepar	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
24 October	**Tavush region**	5	Small arms and light weapons: 41
	Kolagir		Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Kolagir)
	Mehrab		
	Aygedzor		
	Chinari		
	Paravakar		
25 October	**Tavush, Ararat regions**	8	Small arms and light weapons: 79
	Chapni	2	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4
	Mehrab	2	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 16 (Mehrab)
	Aygedzor	1	
	Paravakar	1	
	Berdavan	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
26 October	**Tavush region**	5	Small arms and light weapons: 17
	Aygedzor	1	Grenade launchers: 2
	Chinari	1	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Koti	1	
	Bardzruni	1	
27 October	**Tavush, Gegharkunik regions**	4	Small arms and light weapons: 18
	Vahan	1	
	Chinari	2	
	Aygepar	1	

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
28 October	**Tavush, Ararat regions**	5	Small arms and light weapons: 120
	Aygedzor	1	
	N. Karmiraghbyur	1	
	Movses	1	
	Barekamavan	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
29 October	**Tavush, Ararat regions**	5	Small arms and light weapons: 120
	Aygedzor	2	
	Yeraskh	3	
30 October	**Tavush, Ararat, Gegharkunik regions**	6	Small arms and light weapons: 233
	Chambarak	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2
	Jil	2	Grenade launchers: 1 (Chambarak)
	Chinari	1	Small-calibre mortars: 6 (Jil)
	Movses	1	
	Yeraskh	1	
31 October	**Tavush region**	6	Small arms and light weapons: 191
	Aygedzor	1	Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1
	Paravakar	3	
	Koti	1	

During the reporting period one soldier of the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia was killed and one soldier was wounded by fire from the Azerbaijani side.

Annex II to the letter dated 8 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Armenia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan on the line of contact with the Republic of Artsakh (Nagorno Karabakh Republic), 1–31 October 2017

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
1 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	14	Small arms and light weapons: 101 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 28 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Karachuk)
2 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	16	Small arms and light weapons: 116 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Ashakhi Abdurakhmanli 2; Shikhlar 6)
3 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	13	Small arms and light weapons: 156 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 1 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 15 (Mehdili)
4 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	7	Small arms and light weapons: 53 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 2 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Taghibeyli)
5 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	11	Small arms and light weapons: 48 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 6 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 10 (Kengerli)
6 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	17	Small arms and light weapons: 112 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 13 (Mehdili 1; Marzili 10; Shikhlar 2) Large-calibre machine guns: 8
7 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	28	Small arms and light weapons: 182 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 44 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 13 (Ashakhi Abdurakhmanli 3; Marzili 1; Bash Karvend 1; Gjulistan 8)
8 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	22	Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Ashakhi Seydakhmeli 2; Yusifjanli 1) Large-calibre machine guns: 10
9 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	24	Small arms and light weapons: 471 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 42 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 12 (Shurabad 2; Gjulistan 10) Large-calibre machine guns: 40
10 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	13	Small arms and light weapons: 66 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 14 Large-calibre machine guns: 30
11 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	30	Small arms and light weapons: 322 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 35 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 1 (Kuropatkino) Large-calibre machine guns: 25
12 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	20	Small arms and light weapons: 294 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 8

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons/shots*
13 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	28	Small arms and light weapons: 354 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 13 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 7 (Marzili)
14 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	24	Small arms and light weapons: 208 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 22 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 8 (Horadiz 5; Levonarkh 3)
15 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	17	Small arms and light weapons: 295 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 2 (Horadiz)
16 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	25	Small arms and light weapons: 234 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 3 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 6 (Shikhlar 3; Taghibeyli 3) Large-calibre machine guns: 3
17 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	17	Small arms and light weapons: 154 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 4 Large-calibre machine guns: 22
18 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	24	Small arms and light weapons: 315 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 7 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 23 (Mehdili 4; Nuzger 2; Ashakhi Abdurakhmanli 12; Yanshak 5)
19 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	25	Small arms and light weapons: 361 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 37 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 24 (Mehdili 10; Horadiz 1; Karachuk 5; Ashakhi Abdurakhmanli 1; Karakhanbeyli 7)
20 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	23	Small arms and light weapons: 226 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 30 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 39 (Mehdili 10; Gjulistan 14; Karakhanbeyli 5; Kuropatkino 10)
21 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	17	Small arms and light weapons: 249 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 35
22 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	22	Small arms and light weapons: 439 Large-calibre machine guns: 20
23 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	18	Small arms and light weapons: 251 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 15 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Seysulan 2; Gjulistan 1) Small-calibre mortars: 1 (Taghibeyli) Anti-tank guided missile: 1 (Verin Chaylu)
24 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	16	Small arms and light weapons: 134 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 12 Anti-tank guided missile: 1 (Kuropatkino)
25 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	23	Small arms and light weapons: 223 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 5 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 33 (Horadiz 1; Karachuk 4; Levonarkh 10; Jraberd 2; Gjulistan 16) Large-calibre machine guns: 11 Small-calibre mortars: 23 (Levonarkh 20; Marzili 3)

Date	*Direction*	*Incidents*	*Type of weapons shots*
26 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	16	Small arms and light weapons: 236 Large-calibre machine guns: 25 Small-calibre mortars: 23 (Levonarkh 20; Marzili 3) Small-calibre grenade launchers: 20 (Marzili)
27 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	17	Small arms and light weapons: 321 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 11 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 29 (Chakhirli 25; Karvend 4)
28 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	29	Small arms and light weapons: 373 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 3 (Korgan) Large-calibre machine guns: 35 Small-calibre grenade launchers: 33 (Marzili)
29 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	17	Small arms and light weapons: 82 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 17 Large-calibre machine guns: 72
30 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	15	Small arms and light weapons: 55 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 13 Large-calibre sniper weapons: 13 (Korgan 7; Jraberd 5; Talish 1)
31 October	On the line of contact between the armed forces of Artsakh and Azerbaijan	20	Small arms and light weapons: 246 Small-calibre sniper weapons: 8

During the reporting period one soldier of the Defence Army of Artsakh was killed and one soldier was wounded by fire from the Azerbaijani side.

United Nations A/72/593–S/2017/946

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 November 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 65
Peacebuilding and sustaining peace

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 13 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I write to you with respect to the worst-ever situation prevailing in and around the Korean peninsula, which is making it impossible to predict when nuclear war breaks out due to the United States nuclear war equipment of unprecedentedly large scale being massively deployed and taking up a strike posture.

The United States, based on the deployment of three nuclear-powered aircraft carrier strike groups in the subregion, is holding another joint military exercise with south Korea involving different types of destroyers and submarines beginning from 11 November 2017.

Along with this move, the United States reactivated a round-the-clock emergency sortie system of nuclear-capable strategic bomber B-52 which existed during the cold war and is maintaining a surprise strike posture with frequent flights of B-1B and B-2 formations to the air space of south Korea.

The United States flung the words "total destruction" of a sovereign State at the General Assembly, the world's largest official forum of diplomacy, and is now running amok for war exercises by introducing nuclear war equipment in and around the Korean peninsula, thereby proving that the United States itself is the major offender in the escalation of tension and undermining of the peace.

The large-scale nuclear war exercises and blackmail, which the United States staged for a whole year without a break in collaboration with its followers to stifle our Republic, make one conclude that the option we have taken was the right one and we should go along the way to the last.

Despite this fact, the United Nations Security Council, whose mission is to ensure world peace and security, keeps turning a blind eye to the nuclear war exercises of the United States, which is hell-bent on bringing a catastrophic disaster to humanity, thereby giving rise to serious concern about the double standard of the Security Council.

In this regard, in view of world justice and impartiality, we kindly request that you give your viewpoints as to the following questions:

17-20113 (E) 151117

Please recycle

Question 1. Do the nuclear war exercises in and around the Korean peninsula being undertaken by the United States for a whole year without a break at all and targeting a sovereign State conform to the purpose of the Charter of the United Nations, which is to maintain peace and security?

Question 2. Since the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States are legally in a state of armistice as belligerent parties as yet, does the questioning in the Security Council of the self-defensive measures of one belligerent party, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, only as a "threat", ignoring the nuclear war provocative acts of the other belligerent party, the United States, conform to the principle of sovereign equality of the Charter?

We would like to politely request that you give right answers to the questions raised in conformity with the requirements of the Charter and the mission of the United Nations Secretariat, which holds impartiality and independence as its lifeline. At the same time, we politely ask you to bring to the attention of the Security Council under Article 99 of the Charter, regarding the danger being posed by the United States nuclear war exercises, which are clearly threats to international peace and security.

Furthermore, we should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the seventy-second session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 65, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **Ja** Song Nam
Ambassador and Permanent Representative of
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations

United Nations A/72/594–S/2017/947

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
16 November 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 72 (c)
Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 8 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a comment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine regarding a new wave of illegal searches and detentions in the temporarily occupied Crimea (see annex).

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 72 (c), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

17-20423 (E) 211117

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 8 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Comment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine regarding a new wave of illegal searches and detentions in the temporarily occupied Crimea

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine expresses its resolute protest over yet another wave of illegal searches and detentions in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by Russia.

On the morning of November 8, the Russian occupation authorities are reported to detain a local activist and photographer Seytumer Seytumerov, to conduct a number of illegal searches in the cities of Bakhchysaray, Staryy Krym and the villages of Zarichne and Kirovske.

A new wave of repression testifies to Kremlin's ongoing consistent and deliberate pressure on the members of the "Crimean Solidarity" association, composed of relatives of illegally detained Ukrainian citizens in Crimea, activists and lawyers.

The crackdown on the "Crimean Solidarity" is an attempt to intimidate those who help the families of illegally imprisoned Ukrainian citizens in the occupied Crimea and tell the truth about Kremlin's repressive policies on the peninsula despite the threats of the Russian occupation authorities.

Detentions of Timur Ibrahimov, Marlen Asanov, Memet Belyalov, Ernest Ametov, Server Zekiryayev and Seyran Saliyev in the city of Bakhchysaray on 11 October 2017 were the first wave of persecutions against the "Crimean Solidarity".

The Kremlin resorts to cynical methods to force activists and relatives of Ukrainian political prisoners to remain silent and to abandon initiatives of solidarity and mutual assistance.

There are no rights to freedom of speech and peaceful assembly in Crimea, temporarily occupied by Russia. Russian occupants realize their weakness and are afraid that the truth about Russia's crimes in Crimea, for which they will be definitely brought to justice, extends beyond the peninsula.

We demand that Russia halt the state of lawlessness in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine and ensure an unhindered access of international monitoring missions to the Crimean peninsula.

Ukraine calls on the international community to publicly condemn large-scale violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the temporarily Russia-occupied Crimea, to stand for the population of Crimea, which is suffering from the repressions of the Russian occupation authorities, and to strengthen pressure, in particular sanctions, against the aggressor state.

United Nations A/72/595–S/2017/961

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
16 November 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda items 35 and 40

Protracted conflicts in the GUAM area and their implications for international peace, security and development

The situation in the occupied territories of Azerbaijan

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 10 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon the instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey herewith the record of violations of the ceasefire by the Republic of Armenia in October 2017 (see annex).* During the reporting period, Armenia violated the ceasefire regime 1,654 times and continued the use of large-calibre guns and heavy weaponry from its positions in the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan and from its own territory.

As a result, five servicemen of the armed forces of the Republic of Azerbaijan were wounded during one month.

The continuous occupation of a large part of the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of Armenia remains the main obstacle in the settlement of the conflict and the only source of the escalation of the situation on the frontline and the occurrence of hostilities and casualties.

The sooner the Republic of Armenia withdraws its troops from the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the sooner peace and stability can be restored in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 35 and 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yashar **Aliyev**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only.

17-20462 (E) 211117

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 10 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Violations of the ceasefire by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia for October 2017*

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
1–31 October	**Aghdam district, Azerbaijan**			
	Afatly village	AK	21	
	Ahmadali	AK	20	
	Ahmadaghali village	AK/AKM	32	
	Ayag Garvand village	AK/AKM	10	
	Chamanly village	AK/AKM	47	
	Chiragly village	AK/AKM/DShK	37	
	Evoghlu village	AK	14	
	Mammadbaghirly village	AK/AKM	34	
	Mirashilly village	AK/AKM	18	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	79	
	Orta Garvand	AK/AKM/DShK	36	
	Saryjaly village	AK/AKM	41	
	Shakhvalilar	AKM	4	
	Yuzbashily village	AK	6	
	Zangishaly village	AK	30	
	Aghjabadi district, Azerbaijan			
	Gyamaddynly village	AK/AKM	129	
	Mahryzly village	AK	3	
	Minakhorlu village	AK/AKM	54	
	Agstafa district, Azerbaijan			
	Kohna Gyshlag village	AK/AKM	15	
	Beylagan district, Azerbaijan			
	Garadaghly village	AK/AKM	34	
	Dashkasan district, Azerbaijan			
	Alkhanchally village	AKM	6	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	17	
	Tazakand village	AKM	5	
	Zivilyan village	AKM	26	
	Fizuli district, Azerbaijan			
	Ashaghy Abdurrahmanly village	AK/AKM	99	
	Alkhanly village	AK/AKM	74	

Abbreviations: AK, Kalashnikov assault rifle; AKM, modernized Kalashnikov assault rifle; DShK, heavy machine gun; OSV, semi-automatic sniper rifle; PKM, modernized Kalashnikov machine gun; 60-mm M, mortar.

* Settlements of the Republic of Azerbaijan included in this information are under occupation by the Republic of Armenia or situated close to the fire point areas.

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Horadiz village	AK/AKM	31	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/DShK	458	
	Shukurbayli village	AK/AKM	64	
	Gazakh district, Azerbaijan			
	Bala Jafarli village	AK/AKM	36	
	Farahli village	AK/AKM	29	
	Jafarli	AKM	16	
	Gaymagly village	AK/AKM	30	
	Gushchu Ayrım village	AKM	13	
	Gyzylhajili village	AK/AKM/DShK	23	
	Kamarli village	AK/AKM/DShK	63	
	Mazam village	AKM	4	
	Musakoy village	AK/DShK	14	
	Shikhily village	AKM	2	
	Unnamed heights	AK	3	
	Gedebey district, Azerbaijan			
	Chalburun	AKM	2	
	Galakand village	AKM/PKM	6	
	Gasimaghali village	AKM	17	
	Goyali village	AKM	18	
	Mutudara village	AKM	15	
	Novoivanovka village	AK/AKM/DShK	27	
	Novosaratovka village	AKM	18	
	Unnamed heights	AKM	16	
	Zamanly village	AKM	35	
	Goranboy district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghjakand village	AKM	7	
	Bashgishlag village	AKM/DShK	13	
	Borsunlu village	AK/AKM	75	
	Damirchilar village	AK/AKM	19	
	Gargujag village	AKM	25	
	Gulustan village	AK/AKM/DShK	60	
	Gyrmyzysaggallar village	AK/AKM	7	
	Kharkhaput village	AK/AKM	20	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/DShK	36	
	Tapgaragoyunlu village	AK/AKM	100	
	Unnamed positions	AK/AKM/DShK	32	
	Yenikand village	AK/AKM	32	
	Yukhari Agjakend village	AKM	7	
	Zeyva village	AK/AKM	60	
	Goygol district, Azerbaijan			
	Azgilli village	AK	1	
	Gazandurmaz	AKM	4	

Dates	*Direction (locality)*	*Weapons used*	*Number of ceasefire violations*	*Casualties and damages*
	Kurdalylar village	AKM	36	
	Opposite positions	AKM	12	
	Pirverdilar village	AKM	10	
	Jabrayil district, Azerbaijan			
	Ahmadalilar	AK	7	
	Jojug Marjanli village	AK	30	
	Lala Ilahi heights	AK	54	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	15	
	Khojavand district, Azerbaijan			
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM	223	Two servicemen of the armed forces of Azerbaijan were wounded
	Unnamed heights	AK/AKM	34	
	Tartar district, Azerbaijan			
	Chayly village	AK/AKM/60-mm M	105	
	Damirchilar village	AK/AKM	19	
	Gapanly village	AK/AKM	65	
	Gaynag village	AK	3	
	Gazyan village	AK/AKM	31	
	Hasangaya village	AK/AKM/DShK	95	
	Husanli	AK	12	
	Jamilly village	AK	11	
	Karmiravan village	AKM	34	
	Seyidimli	AKM	4	
	Opposite positions	AK/AKM/DShK	116	
	Tazakand village	AK	27	
	Unnamed positions	AK	3	
	Tovuz district, Azerbaijan			
	Aghdam village	AK/AKM	39	
	Aghbulag village	AK/AKM	29	
	Alibayli village	AK/AKM	19	
	Asryk Jirdakhan village	AKM/DShK	8	Two servicemen of the armed forces of Azerbaijan were wounded
	Garalar village	AK/AKM/DShK	5	
	Hajaly village	AKM	3	
	Kokhanaby village	AK/AKM	35	
	Munjuglu village	AK/AKM	57	One serviceman of the armed forces of Azerbaijan was wounded
	Unnamed heights	AKM/OSV	25	

United Nations A/72/596–S/2017/965

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
20 November 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 44
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 16 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I transmit herewith two documents detailing the infringements of international air traffic regulations and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey (see annex I) and the illegal use of closed ports by Turkish warships (see annex II) during the month of October 2017. It should also be noted that Turkish commercial aircraft systematically use the illegal airport of Tympou.

Furthermore, I wish to inform you that the occupation regime illegally issued six notices to airmen relating to exercises conducted by the Turkish Air Force in October 2017.

Turkey's actions are clearly aimed at undermining the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, bolstering the continuing de facto division and upgrading the secessionist entity's status, by claiming a purported airspace over the occupied territory of the Republic. In addition, Turkey continues to systematically harass civilian and military aircraft within the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) via radio calls. Meanwhile, Nicosia FIR infringements and violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus continue unabated. Turkey's policy of persistently breaching international law and defying international rules and regulations puts the safety of international civil aviation at risk, has a negative impact on the stability of the region and causes difficulties for air traffic over Cyprus.

It should further be underlined that the continuation of Turkey's illegal actions creates tension during a critical period for the successful outcome of the ongoing negotiation process for a peaceful comprehensive solution to the Cyprus problem.

On behalf of my Government, I strongly protest the continuing infringements of international air traffic regulations and the violations of the national airspace and the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey and appeal for their immediate cessation. The Republic of Cyprus reiterates, in this respect, its call for adherence to the principle of sovereignty and non-interference enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

17-20617 (E) 281117

Please recycle

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kornelios **Korneliou**

Annex I to the letter dated 16 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General

Air violations

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
1 October	1035–1245	One Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia flight information region (FIR) without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia area control centre (ACC)
	1212–1330	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
1–2 October	2024–0005	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
2 October	1000–1154	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1446–1610	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
3 October	0010–0222	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1100–1240	One UH-1 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
4 October	1240–1302	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1615–1639	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1927–1954	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Date	Time	Nature of violation
6 October	1035–1245	One Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1213–1330	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
7 October	0001–0015	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	0140–0154	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
9 October	1447–1512	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1806–1822	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
9–10 October	2037–0023	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
10 October	0952–1043	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1124–1142	Two Cougar Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1443–1447	Two F-16 and two F-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
11 October	0432–0938	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Date	Time	Nature of violation
	1530–1557	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1637–1704	One B-200 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1852–2045	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
12 October	0937–1005	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1054–1356	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1122–1350	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1151–1401	One Cougar Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1357–1608	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1709–1802	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
13 October	0255–0353	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
14 October	1401–1602	One S-70 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
15 October	1037–1521	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
16 October	0505–0630	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1012–1150	One UH-1 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1111–1220	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1459–1540	One UH-1 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
17 October	0307–0333	One GLF-5 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	0436–0532	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1028–1129	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1033–1221	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1106–1207	Two F-16 and two F-4 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1138–1211	Two F-16 Turkish military aircrafts infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1413–1513	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	2026–2208	One S-70 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
18 October	0447–0654	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	0933–1223	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1034–1125	One "Huey" Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1340–1447	One "Huey" Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1100–1130	One Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
19 October	0925–1023	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1121–1345	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1450–1710	One S-70 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
20–21 October	2248–0003	One S-70 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
22 October	1037–1308	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting Nicosia ACC

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1208–1537	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
23 October	1100–1201	One Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
24 October	1346–1503	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1411–1500	Two F-4 and four F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1438–1502	Two F-16 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
26 October	1155–1250	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1452–1550	Two AB-412 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1557–1723	Two Turkish military helicopters infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1610–1710	One Turkish military helicopter infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
27 October	0947–1224	One Beech-350 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1048–1316	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Date	*Time*	*Nature of violation*
	1134–1129	Two AB-412 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
28 October	0447–0817	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	0604–0706	One Beech-350 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
30 October	0525–0917	One CN-235 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations by entering the Nicosia FIR without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC
	1129–1453	One Beech-350 Turkish military aircraft infringed international air traffic regulations and violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by entering the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus without diplomatic permit and without contacting the Nicosia ACC

Annex II to the letter dated 16 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General

Naval violations

Dates	*Nature of violation*
2–4 October	One P-336 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
6–8 October	One P-336 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
8–11 October	One P-337 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
11–15 October	One P-337 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
12–15 October	One S-353 Turkish vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Keryneia while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
15–17 October	One P-335 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
17–18 October	One P-335 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
19–23 October	One P-335 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
23–24 October	One P-335 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
24 October	One NL-124 Turkish vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
24–26 October	One NL-124 Turkish vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
25–26 October	One P-337 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces

Dates	*Nature of violation*
26–27 October	One P-337 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces
31 October	One P-337 Turkish missile vessel violated the territorial waters of the Republic of Cyprus and illegally used the closed port of Famagusta while participating in a naval operation of the occupation forces

United Nations A/72/597–S/2017/974

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
20 November 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 44
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 16 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 16 November 2017, addressed to you by the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, Mehmet Dânâ (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ferdiun H. **Sinirlioğlu**
Permanent Representative

17-20615 (E) 271117

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 16 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I am writing in response to the letter dated 31 October 2017 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/72/550-S/2017/912), which yet again contains false assertions similar to those made in his previous letters. In order to set the record straight, I would like to bring the following to your kind attention.

At the outset, regarding the claims of so-called "infringements of international air traffic regulations" and "violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkey", I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. The civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the sole competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services within its own national airspace. As for the false assertion regarding "illegally issued" notices to airmen, it must be underlined that activities within the Ercan advisory airspace that require notices to airmen are carried out by the relevant authorities of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus in accordance with article 3 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago Convention).

Similarly, the claims in the letter regarding the Turkish Cypriot ports is also baseless, given the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has no jurisdiction or right of say over Northern Cyprus. Furthermore, this claim ignores the present realities on the ground, namely, the existence of two independent self-governing States on the island of Cyprus, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within its respective territory.

As to the repeated false allegations regarding Ercan Airport in the North, it should once again be underlined that the technologically up-to-date Ercan area control centre and airport in North Cyprus have been providing regular, reliable and safe air traffic services since the Greek Cypriot refusal in 1977 to provide air traffic services in the northern part of the island, in line with its isolation policy that has been imposed on the Turkish Cypriot people. Ever since, all flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus have taken place with the full knowledge and permission of the Civil Aviation Department of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or control. Furthermore, I would like to stress that the allegation regarding the interference of radiofrequencies is also totally baseless.

Moreover, the isolation imposed on the Turkish Cypriots, which the Greek Cypriot side attempts to perpetuate by encouraging the international community to deem all air and sea ports in Northern Cyprus "illegal", is in complete contravention of international law, as well as the call made by the then Secretary-General, Kofi Annan, in his report to the Security Council dated 28 May 2004 (S/2004/437), in which he clearly stated, "I would hope they [members of the Security Council] can give a strong lead to all States to cooperate both bilaterally and in international bodies to eliminate unnecessary restrictions and barriers that have the effect of isolating the Turkish Cypriots and impeding their development, deeming such a move as consistent with Security Council resolutions 541 (1983) and 550 (1984)".

The legislation of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus on aeronautical safety meets all standards and recommendations of the International Civil Aviation

Organization, providing safe and swift navigation of aircraft landing at or taking off from Ercan Airport and using airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. All airports in Northern Cyprus are in full conformity with international standards, and necessary investments have been made to keep up with the developing technology. The number of air traffic controllers has been increased in accordance with the increasing number of flights over the years, and the Ercan area control centre is in regular and close cooperation with the Ankara area control centre in order to ensure the safe conduct of all flights in the region. In 2016 alone, the number of passengers who used Ercan Airport stood at 3,628,887, while this number is expected to be around 3,900,000 in 2017. Moreover, in 2016, 27,109 planes used Ercan Airport for arrival and departure and 210,789 planes used the Ercan advisory airspace, and these numbers are expected to be around 28,080 and 225,000 respectively in 2017. In that regard, it must also be stressed that the Turkish Cypriot side is committed to upholding the highest standards in the field of air navigation safety in full conformity with the Chicago Convention of 1944, and that it is ready to cooperate with the Greek Cypriot authorities on this very important issue.

Availing myself of the present opportunity, I would like to call upon the Greek Cypriot side to discontinue such counterproductive and outdated rhetoric. Moreover, the Greek Cypriot administration should once again be reminded that its counterpart is, and always has been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 44, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mehmet **Dânâ**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations A/72/598–S/2017/967

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
22 November 2017
English
Original: Russian

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 109
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 16 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the texts of the communiqué of the sixteenth Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law-Enforcement Organizations that took place on 4–5 October 2017 in Krasnodar (Annex I), and the statement by the participants of that meeting (Annex II).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 109, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Nebenzia**

17-20774 (E) 291117 301117

Please recycle

Annex I to the letter dated 16 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Communiqué of the sixteenth Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law-Enforcement Organizations

Participants at the sixteenth Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law-Enforcement Organizations, held on 4–5 October 2017, from 75 countries and 4 international organizations — the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the Commonwealth of Independent States and the European Union,

Guided by the fundamental norms and principles of international law, including the principles of the equality and sovereignty of States and non-interference in their internal affairs,

Emphasizing the responsibility of States Members of the United Nations in countering terrorism,

Reaffirming the course set by the Meeting towards establishing a united counter-terrorist front of special services and law-enforcement organizations, with the United Nations playing a central coordinating role, and implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant Security Council resolutions,

Taking into account:

The risk of the emergence of new hotbeds of armed conflict and further expansion of the geography of terrorism;

The unprecedented increase in terrorist activity worldwide;

The threats from foreign terrorist fighters returning from armed conflict zones to their own countries to carry out terrorist activity;

The independent jihadist tactics actively employed by terrorist groups;

The ongoing radicalization of the population and the uncontrolled dissemination of terrorist narratives, including online through the activities of bloggers and on social media;

The use by terrorists of advanced means of communication enabling the cryptographic protection of transmitted data;

The increasing number and technological complexity of computer attacks on the information infrastructures of States;

Threats of a terrorist nature to the holding of major international events;

Determining as priorities:

The creation of a universal counter-terrorist information environment, including by using the resources of the International Counterterrorism Database;

A widespread counter-propaganda campaign against terrorist and extremist narratives;

The strengthening of interaction to prevent information and communications technologies being used for terrorist and other criminal purposes;

The enhancement of practical cooperation among national actors in responding to computer incidents,

Decide to:

1. Issue a joint statement in support of United Nations Security Council resolution 2354 (2017) and the comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives;

2. Enhance cooperation among partners to block channels of terrorist propaganda, including online;

3. Increase the sharing of intelligence concerning identified members, new modus operandi and tactics employed by international terrorist organizations, foreign terrorist fighters and their routes of travel;

4. Take measures to improve cooperation between special services and law-enforcement organizations, including through the United Nations, in order to prevent information and communications technologies being used in terrorist and other unlawful activities;

5. Help promote the norms, rules and principles concerning the responsible behaviour of States in the information space in all international forums, first and foremost the United Nations;

6. Use the Working Group of Security Intelligence and Law-Enforcement Experts on Major International Events Security, which operates within the framework of the Meeting, as a platform for interaction and the sharing of intelligence on possible security threats prior to and during the 2018 FIFA World Cup;

7. Convene the seventeenth Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law-Enforcement Organizations in 2018, in the territory of the Russian Federation, and to begin preparing the agenda for that event.

Annex II to the letter dated 16 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian]

Statement by the participants at the sixteenth Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law-Enforcement Organizations

(Krasnodar, 4–5 October 2017)

We, the participants at the sixteenth Meeting of Heads of Special Services, Security Agencies and Law-Enforcement Organizations,

Calling for the establishment of a united, global, counter-terrorist front, with the United Nations playing a central coordinating role, based on the fundamental principles of international law that reaffirm the equality and sovereignty of States and non-interference in their internal affairs, and also the leading role and primary responsibility of States in countering terrorism,

Emphasizing the need to coordinate national approaches in order to counter the spread of terrorist ideology and propaganda, which has become one of the principal mechanisms for radicalization and for recruiting terrorists,

Expressing concern about the use of information and communications technologies by terrorists for the organization and promotion of terrorist activities and the direct implementation of acts of terrorism,

Taking into account that international terrorist organizations make extensive use of the information space, including the Internet, blogger-centered milieux and social media to disseminate their ideology and propaganda and encourage involvement in terrorist activity,

1. *Express comprehensive support* for United Nations Security Council resolution 2354 (2017) and the comprehensive international framework to counter terrorist narratives" (hereinafter — "the framework");

2. *Call for* the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 1624 (2005) and 2354 (2017) and for the use of the measures and practical steps recommended in the framework to effectively counter the dissemination of terrorist narratives;

3. *Recognize the need* to formulate and take joint decisions to prevent international terrorist organizations from using the benefits of information and communications technologies for the purposes of disseminating their ideology and propaganda, communication, coordination and organization of terrorist attacks and other unlawful acts;

4. *Note* the importance of developing more advanced methods of monitoring and removing terrorist material disseminated through the Internet and social media, in order to counter and prevent terrorism, incitement of terrorist acts as well as direct or indirect public advocacy of terrorism;

5. *Express* our strong commitment to counter-terrorism objectives and undertake to work together in order to improve the efficiency of the collective efforts of the international community of special services, security agencies and law-enforcement organizations.

United Nations A/72/599

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 November 2017
English
Original: Spanish

Seventy-second session
Agenda item 46
Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

Letter dated 27 October 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a note from the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic concerning the military exercises to be conducted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the area of the Malvinas Islands between 30 October and 3 November 2017 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 46, concerning the question of the Malvinas Islands.

(*Signed*) Martín **García Moritán**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

17-20761 (E) 271117 281117

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 27 October 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the unlawful military exercises to be conducted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the area of the Malvinas Islands between 30 October and 3 November 2017, which will include the launch of Rapier missiles.

As you are aware, the Argentine Republic has consistently rejected the conduct of these military exercises in Argentine territory unlawfully occupied by the United Kingdom, which is ignoring numerous resolutions of the United Nations and other international bodies that urge the two countries to resume negotiations, in order to find a peaceful and definitive solution to the sovereignty dispute.

The persistence of the United Kingdom in carrying out military manoeuvres in the South Atlantic is in violation, especially, of General Assembly resolution 31/49, which calls upon the two parties to refrain from introducing unilateral modifications in the situation while the negotiating process recommended by that Assembly proceeds.

The Argentine Republic reaffirms its sovereignty rights over the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands and the surrounding maritime areas, which form an integral part of its national territory. It once again reiterates its permanent and constant willingness to negotiate, in accordance with international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and requests that the present note be circulated among the States Members of the Organization.

United Nations A/72/600–S/2017/977

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
29 November 2017

Original: English

General Assembly
Seventy-second session
Agenda item 34 (a)
Prevention of armed conflict

Security Council
Seventy-second year

Letter dated 20 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith a comment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on a "visit" of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Ukraine (see annex).

I would appreciate your kind assistance in having the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 34 (a), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volodymyr **Yelchenko**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

17-21198 (E) 011217

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 20 November 2017 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Comment of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine on a "visit" of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, Ukraine

On 18 November 2017 President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin paid a "visit" to the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, temporarily occupied by the Russian Federation.

Ukrainian side considers this "visit" as well as all other trips of Russian officials to the temporarily occupied Autonomous Republic of Crimea and city of Sevastopol as a flagrant violation of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, blatant and demonstrative neglect by the Russian side of universally recognized norms of the international law.

The Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol are and will remain an integral part of Ukraine in its internationally recognized borders. It is recognized by the whole civilized world, which already provided its relevant assessment of illegal actions of the Russian Federation by adoption of resolutions by the United Nations organs and bodies, the Council of Europe, OSCE, other international organizations as well as by imposing wide restrictive measures (sanctions) against the occupying Power.

United Nations A/72/601

General Assembly

Distr.: General
4 December 2017

Original: English

Seventy-second session
Agenda item 3 (b)
Credentials of representatives to the seventy-second session of the General Assembly

Report of the Credentials Committee

Chair: Ms. Geraldine **Byrne Nason** (Ireland)

1. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 12 September 2017, the General Assembly, in accordance with rule 28 of its rules of procedure, appointed a Credentials Committee for its seventy-second session consisting of the following Member States: Cabo Verde, China, Dominica, Indonesia, Ireland, the Russian Federation, Uganda, Uruguay and the United States of America.

2. The Credentials Committee held one meeting, on 4 December 2017.

3. The Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations, Geraldine Byrne Nason, was unanimously elected Chair.

4. The Committee had before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General dated 4 December 2017 concerning the credentials of representatives of Member States to the seventy-second session of the General Assembly.

5. As noted in paragraph 1 of the memorandum by the Secretary-General, formal credentials issued by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs as required by rule 27 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly had been submitted by the following 123 Member States in respect of their representatives to the seventy-second session of the Assembly: Afghanistan, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome and

17-20207 (E) 041217

Please recycle

Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

6. As indicated in paragraph 2 of the memorandum, information concerning the appointment of representatives of Member States to the seventy-second session of the General Assembly had been communicated to the Secretary-General by means of a facsimile communication from the Head of State or Government or the Minister for Foreign Affairs, or by means of a letter or note verbale from the Permanent Mission concerned, by the following 70 Member States: Albania, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Chile, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mozambique, Myanmar, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Oman, Palau, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Yemen.

7. The Chair recommended that the Committee accept the credentials of the representatives of all Member States mentioned in the memorandum, on the understanding that formal credentials of the representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraph 6 of the present report would be communicated to the Secretary-General as soon as possible.

8. The Chair proposed the following draft resolution for adoption by the Committee:

The Credentials Committee,

Having examined the credentials of the representatives to the seventy-second session of the General Assembly,

Accepts the credentials of the representatives of the Member States referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the memorandum of the Secretary-General.

9. The draft resolution proposed by the Chair was adopted without a vote.

10. The Chair then proposed that the Committee recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution entitled "Credentials of representatives to the seventy-second session of the General Assembly" (see para. 12). The proposal was adopted without a vote.

11. In the light of the foregoing, the present report is submitted to the General Assembly.

Recommendation of the Credentials Committee

12. The Credentials Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Credentials of representatives to the seventy-second session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Credentials Committee[1] and the recommendation contained therein,

Approves the report of the Credentials Committee.[1]

[1] A/72/601.